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VOLUME III.....NO. 1. BLOOMSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, JAN. 1, 1869. COL. DEM. VOL. 3.....NO. 16.

# The Columbian.

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RATES OF ADVERTISING.

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### BLOOMSBURG DIRECTORY.

#### STOVES AND TINWARE.

JACOB METZ, dealer in stoves and tinware, 51-53  
M. RUPERT, stoves and tinware, 41-43  
A. M. RUPERT, stoves and tinware, 41-43

### ORANGEVILLE DIRECTORY.

M. O. A. MORGAN, physician and surgeon, 51-53  
BRICK HOTEL and refreshment saloon, by P. W. RUPERT, 41-43

### BUSINESS CARDS.

#### JOBS PRINTING.

M. M. L'VELLE, 41-43  
M. M. L'VELLE, 41-43

### Miscellaneous.

#### THE BEAN.

H. ZSCHOCKE.

#### REMARKS

### OF SENATOR BUCKALEW

ON THE DEATH OF THADDEUS STEVENS.

sylvania, to which he was appointed in 1838, provoked much denunciation, particularly as regarded the making and abolition of contracts with the State works and the uses of a fund provided for their repair; and his connection with the difficulties at Harrisburg in 1839 provoked still more.

#### CLOTHING, &c.

D. LOWENBERG, merchant tailor, Main st., 53  
W. CHESTERLIN, wholesale and retail dealer in clothing, etc., Hartman's building, 51-53

#### DRUGS, CHEMICALS, &c.

S. MOYER, druggist and apothecary, 41-43  
D. P. LUTZ, druggist and apothecary, 41-43

#### ATTORNEY AT LAW.

JOHN G. FRETZE, 41-43  
ROBERT F. CLARK, 41-43

#### AUCTIONEER.

Moses Coffman, 41-43

Nevertheless, this continual questioning and answering brought me to reflection; I really perceived that I was alone, and that I wanted something. My house, since my father's death, had become a wilderness. And yet, among the ten thousand young ladies whom I had ever known, I knew no one with whom I should like to share my life and my widowhood.

It was a rural scene of the State; railroads were unknown, manufactures, except in a small way, had not been established; farmers and shopmen mainly were the clients of men "learned in the law." But there were sound elements of population in the town and county—the German and Scotch-Irish being prominent—distinguished for industry, frugality, fidelity, an sound sense. And it was a pleasant region, broken but fertile, farm and woodland alternating in the landscape, with hill and mountain in the distance, forested with a few scattered villages for the convenience of merchants, blacksmiths, carpenters and other traders and workmen, and the hills sound along the streams. Cemetery Hill then, now overlooked the town of Gettysburg; had no war—at least no war of civilized man—had ever echoed upon its heights, nor had its soil received, as a harvest of battle, the bodies of our patriotic dead.

#### BOOTS AND SHOES.

M. THOMPSON, boot and shoemaker, Main st., 51-53

#### HAIR CUTTING.

W. M. MASTELLER, proprietor, 41-43

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My residence in Vienna and the beautiful terms suddenly occurred to me, I know not how for it was a long forgotten story. Fortunately, I was alone in my room, for I believe that I grew fired at the remembrance; at last I suddenly sprang up from the sofa, stretched my arms far out into the air as if to embrace the heavenly image, and sighed—no, I called aloud with mingled rapture and pain, "Josephine!"

Mr. Stevens was a member of the constitutional reform convention of 1838, but was not elected to the office during the latter part of its proceedings, and did not sign the amendments proposed by the convention, but he has been a diligent student of the subject, and has frequently expressed his opinion on the subject. He was a member of the Pennsylvania Convention of 1858, and was elected to the office of Governor of the State, but declined to accept of it.

#### MILLINERY & FANCY GOODS.

MISS LIZZIE BARKLEY, milliner, 41-43

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My heaven, however, did not last long. I received a letter from home. My good father had had an apoplectic stroke; he longed to see me. It was necessary that I should use the utmost haste if I would again embrace him in this world.

Mr. Stevens's long residence in a rural district, such as I have described it, influenced in a great degree his subsequent character and conduct. And it gave him a wide knowledge of men and affairs that he could not have acquired had he been at all times in the bustle of a city. He knew the man of the country as fully as the man of the law, and with him always "knowledge was power," and he gave it practical application to the management of men.

#### HOELS AND SALOONS.

J. LEWIS, 41-43

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It is true, some sober considerations occurred to me, and they occurred to me in the way. How much might have been accomplished in sixteen months! I thought I might love another. Perhaps she is married. She may not be at her own disposal. She is too young, and has parents and relatives, and they have wishes which neither of us know of; or she may be high rank.

Mr. Stevens had not a high opinion of men with whom he was brought in contact. His eye was keen to all their defects, and he felt his own mental superiority. This gave him coolness and confidence for debate. Besides, his training at the bar had taught him to be firm and unflinching, and strengthened his logical powers. He had the great merit of speaking with directness and of controlling his topics instead of being controlled by them. Therefore he was not tedious, and was always instructive.

#### ESPY DIRECTORY.

J. W. ESPY, 41-43

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My father's heart was not so much troubled by the death of his wife as I was. He had loved her for many years, but he had not loved her so much as I had.

Mr. Stevens's great merit was his directness and his control of his topics. He was not tedious, and was always instructive. He was a member of the Pennsylvania Convention of 1858, and was elected to the office of Governor of the State, but declined to accept of it.

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REMARKS OF SENATOR BUCKALEW ON THE DEATH OF THADDEUS STEVENS.

Delivered in the U. S. Senate.

MR. BUCKALEW. Mr. President, New England has given to Pennsylvania two men of great distinction, though of unequal merit.

In provincial times Franklin came from Boston to Philadelphia, a fugitive youth, and entered upon that career which has been given to the history of the world. As an author and publisher, as a representative in the Colonial Assembly of Pennsylvania, as a member of the Continental Congress and signer of the Declaration of Independence, as organizer of the postal service in the country under the Confederation, as a scientist and member of learned bodies at home and abroad, and finally, as our illustrious and successful minister at the French court in the dark hours of the Revolution, he is known of all men and his name will go down to future ages. It is the pride of our people to contemplate the colossal reputation which he achieved and left behind him, and they dwell with pleasure upon the minutest particulars concerning him from that hour when, obscure and friendless, he appeared in the city of his adoption to the time when "Full of years and full of honors" he passed away to his appointed repose.

Thaddeus Stevens came from Vermont to Pennsylvania at the age of twenty-one. He came unheralded and unattended, to carve his way to fortune among strangers.

Adams county, Pennsylvania, lies upon the Maryland border, and Gettysburg is the county town—the seat of justice for the county. At that place Mr. Stevens settled after a short residence at York, and commenced the practice of the law. It was not a place to make great gains at the bar. The town was not large, the county was not populous, the people were not wealthy. It was a rural scene of the State; railroads were unknown, manufactures, except in a small way, had not been established; farmers and shopmen mainly were the clients of men "learned in the law." But there were sound elements of population in the town and county—the German and Scotch-Irish being prominent—distinguished for industry, frugality, fidelity, an sound sense. And it was a pleasant region, broken but fertile, farm and woodland alternating in the landscape, with hill and mountain in the distance, forested with a few scattered villages for the convenience of merchants, blacksmiths, carpenters and other traders and workmen, and the hills sound along the streams. Cemetery Hill then, now overlooked the town of Gettysburg; had no war—at least no war of civilized man—had ever echoed upon its heights, nor had its soil received, as a harvest of battle, the bodies of our patriotic dead.

Mr. Stevens's long residence in a rural district, such as I have described it, influenced in a great degree his subsequent character and conduct. And it gave him a wide knowledge of men and affairs that he could not have acquired had he been at all times in the bustle of a city. He knew the man of the country as fully as the man of the law, and with him always "knowledge was power," and he gave it practical application to the management of men.

Mr. Stevens entered public life at the ripe age of forty as a Representative in the Pennsylvania Legislature from Adams county. I shall not detail with exactness or at length the facts of his public career; nor shall I pronounce an eulogium upon him or express emotions of personal grief at his removal by death from a field of action and service in which he was conspicuous. His labors will be detailed more fully by others, and his character is one not so much for eulogium as for analysis and for reflection. And as to manifestations of sensibility at this time, I have to say that I think it will be proper to regard some what his example upon the occasions, and his general views concerning national sentiment. He did not respect himself or his country upon the subject of death, and he always refused to wear a badge in honor of his martyrdom.

But some notice of his life as a legislator by the two Houses of Congress is not becoming in view of his eminence and of the influence which he exerted upon legislation and upon popular thought. And such notice may be made instructive to men of the present and to men of future times.

The first knowledge I recollect to have acquired of Mr. Stevens was in 1838. It was from a speech which had been delivered by him in the Legislature of Pennsylvania upon the subject of education. After the lapse of thirty years I can remember that he spoke of the time when "the atoms of creation shall bubble in the crucible of the Alchemist," meaning the time of the final destruction of the earth. When I read that, I thought, with the taste of a boy, that it was a most eloquent and admirable passage. I do not think so now.

Mr. Stevens for many years (both conducted and without the Legislature) was conducted or assisted to conduct a law upon the institution of Free Masonry, and eventually set on foot a legislative investigation of its mysteries. In those years he showed himself to be an able and eloquent leader of party, and obtained for the first time distinction and influence. But his effort was unsuccessful. Masonry stands as it has stood for ages among the benevolent institutions of civilized States.

Mr. Stevens contributed some brilliant speeches to the cause of education in Pennsylvania, though his influence in the establishment and support of our common school system has been somewhat exaggerated.

His service in the canal board of Penn-